

Title: Price trends of food in Seattle

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1. Introduction

What do you think about a rise in prices of food in Japan? These days, many kinds of incidents, such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine and bird flu, have caused a big economic damage in Japan. That is why I'd like to know whether supermarkets in the US have been affected like Japan. In addition, I would research the differences of the food varieties in those shops between the US and Japan.

2. Methodology

I planned to go to some supermarkets in Seattle in order to ask salesclerks or customers about price changes in those stores. Then, I'd like to compare the result which I would find in Seattle with that of Japan. Also, I had gathered information about a rise of prices in Japan by reading newspaper or watching TV before I went to Seattle.

3. Result

In Japan, I found that the prices of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, such as pork meat, eggs, and dried seaweed, and dairy products have been soring for few years. This is because soring the cost of energy affected growing a lot of vegetables in greenhouses and raising cattle or pigs. Actually, I realized the price increase of such kinds of food products when I bought them at supermarkets in Japan. In addition, the prices of imported food have increased year by year. In the supermarket where I often go to, I could get bananas imported from Philippines at 98 yen at first. However, the price of them changed 108 yen in 2022. Now, I have to pay 118 yen to get bananas at the same supermarket.

How about the US? I went to two supermarkets in Seattle and compared the food prices there with those at a Japanese supermarket. Please look at the following pictures and graphs. (I showed the result when it was 136 yen per US dollar.)

【Trader JOE'S】



bananas

(2023.3.1)



tomatoes

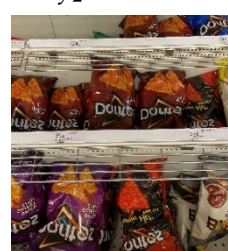
(2023.3.1)

【Target Grocery】



pork loin chops

(2023. 3.1)



chips

(2023.3.1)

↓ Graph: The prices of food products (2023.2.27~3.2)

	Price/Product area		
Place Product	IEON (in Japan)	Trader JOE'S (in Seattle)	Target Grocery (in Seattle)
1 bunch of bananas	118 yen/Philippines	25.8 yen (19 cent)/Ecuador	34 yen (25 cent)/Guatemala
kiwi (each)	108 yen/New Zealand	85 yen (63 cent)/the US	108 yen (79 cent)/the US
red grapefruit (each)	198 yen/New Zealand	229 yen (1.69 dollar)/no written	202 yen (1.49 dollar)/no written
yellow onion (each)	58 yen/ Japan	78 yen (57 cent)/the US	88 yen (65 cent)/the US
tomato (each)	58 yen/Kumamoto	81.6 yen (60 cent)/Mexico	(1.8 dollar)/Mexico
lettuce	198 yen/Japan	202 yen (1.49 dollar)/the US	297 yen (2.19 dollar)/the US
red bell pepper	198 yen/Korea	175 yen (1.29 dollar)/Mexico	171 yen (1.26 dollar)/Mexico
egg (each)	25.8 yen/Japan	40 yen (30 cent)/the US	29 yen (22 cent)/the US
pork loin (per 100g)	278 yen/Japan	238 yen (1.75 dollar)/the US	184 yen (1.36 dollar)/the US
Angus beef (per 100g)	378 yen /Australia	538 yen (3.96 dollar)/the US	409 yen (3.01 dollar)/the US
ground beef (per 100g)	228 yen/Japan	208 yen (1.53 dollar)/the US	199 yen (1.47 dollar)/the US
chicken (thigh/ per 100g)	148 yen/Miyazaki	148 yen (1.09 dollar)/the US	194 yen (1.42 dollar)/the US
chicken (breast/per 100g)	73 yen/Miyazaki	179 yen (1.32 dollar)/the US	208 yen (1.53 dollar)/the US
smoked salmon (per 100g)	745 yen/Chili	748 yen (5.5 dollar)/Alaska	not sold
frozen blueberries (per 100g)	139 yen/Chili	104 yen (76 cent)/Canada	not sold
frozen gyoza (per 100g)	48.7 yen/own brand	120 yen (87 cent)/own brand	not sold
brie cheese (per 100g)	442 yen/France	208 yen (1.53 dollar)/France	not sold
shredded cheese (per 100g)	149 yen/own brand	134 yen (98 cent)/own brand	139.6 yen (1.02 dollar) /own brand
Dark chocolate (per 100 g)	121 yen/own brand	270 yen (1.99 dollar)/Uganda	280 yen (2.05 dollar)/Uganda
vanilla ice cream (per 100g)	39.8 yen/own brand	57 yen (42 cent)/own brand	58.9 yen (43 cent)/own brand
Haagen Dazs (chocolate/per 100g)	180 yen	not sold	229 yen (1.68 dollar)
potato chips (per 100g)	120 yen/own brand	120 yen (87 cent)/own brand	257 yen (1.8 dollar)/own brand
tortilla chips (per 100g)	120 yen/own brand	148 yen (1.09 dollar) /own brand	248 yen (1.82 dollar)/Tostitos
baguette (each)	198 yen/own brand	270 yen (1.99 dollar) /own brand	365 yen (2.69 dollar)/own brand
salsa souse	136 yen/KAGOME	59 yen (43 cent)/own brand	176yen (1.2 dollar)/Tostitos

4. Analysis

I found that each supermarket had different strong points. In IEON, the Japanese market, many kinds of vegetables and meats were relatively cheap. Speaking of Trader JOE'S, in Seattle, there were an abundance of food variety. Although chicken and snacks were cheaper than another supermarket in Seattle, some kinds of meat were more expensive. In Target Grocery, there were few kinds of products. On the other hand, it had limited-time only discounts, and most kinds of meat were cheaper than those sold at Trader JOE'S.

The fact which surprised me was that thigh chicken was sold by lower price in the Seattle supermarkets than breast one. Also, I learned two supermarkets haven't been quite influenced by coronavirus and the Russian invasion of Ukraine. One salesclerk of Trader JOE'S said that we had raised prices of those products just a little.

However, I heard some different opinions from some students in University of Washington. One college student said that the price of blueberries he often bought at a supermarket had been higher for past few years. In addition, He told me that eggs were more expensive because of a prevalence of bird flu caused in the countries where the US imported them from. Another student also said, "the inflation rate became 20 % in the US for the first time. Therefore, even the prices of processed food, which was not so high, had raised in the same way of fresh food."

There was another thing that I wanted to know. That was the reason why Trader JOE'S hadn't been doing timely sale or discounts. One worker said that our supermarket always put low prices on those products as they were. Therefore, they didn't offer any discounts. Even if the product was pasts its best-before date, they salesclerks would bring it back. Having said so, I heard that almost all of the products had been sold out in the supermarket. I was surprised by this fact because I often had seen most of the supermarkets in Japan do timely sales at night or when a lot of products were getting closer to the expiration dates. From these results, I found there were many different points between some supermarkets in Japan and in Seattle.

On the other hand, there were few common things that seen both countries' supermarkets. For example, the prices of the food products, which were made by their own company or in their own country, were lower than those made by other food companies or imported from other countries. It is said in both countries this is because the cost of energy has been soring for few years.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, there were a big difference of changing the price rate between the Seattle's supermarkets and Japan's ones. Although the inflation rate of 20% had made an

impact on the prices of some food products in the US, two supermarkets I researched in Seattle hadn't been quite influenced by coronavirus. I also found that college students as consumers had the different feelings with the salesclerks working for their supermarkets. On the other hand, I can't claim that coronavirus or the economic effects didn't make a big impact on the prices of food products sold at the Seattle's supermarkets. This is because there were only two supermarkets I could visit. In addition, I thought it was difficult to compare the supermarkets in Seattle with those in Japan in that some kinds of food, such as tomatoes, onions, bananas, varied in size and product place. If I researched at more supermarkets in Seattle, I could have gotten more correct results about the change of the price rate in Seattle, and there would have been no points of differences between customers and salesclerks.

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・読売新聞 (2023 年 2 月 24 日)

「1 月の消費者物価、4・2%上昇の 104・3…41 年 4 か月ぶりの高さ」

How I Should Manage My Own Store near Pike Place Market?

University of Hyogo CB22K247 Honoka Morimoto

1, Introduction

I am interested in the supply chain and management strategy, so I decided to research them in US. It is well known that supermarkets in US mostly stock foods produced domestically. The reason is because US has a high self-sufficiency rate and has a very efficient supply chain. According to Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, self-sufficiency rate of US is 132 %. US is one of the largest countries of all, so how do supermarkets get fresh foods, who decides the price? By researching them, I am sure that I would understand a practical management. My research goal is to think how I should manage my own store if I would start my management near Pike Place Market.

2, Methodology

During my staying at US, I would often go to some supermarkets and Pike Place Market. I have two methods. Interview, and observe. In addition, I focused on fresh foods such as meat, fish, fruit, and vegetable because they are clear for the producing country.

On interview, I asked questions to salesperson. At that time, I also asked them to allow to record voices, and would give \$1 tip to them. I gave interviews eventually at 10 stores. The following is a list of questions.

●For salesperson

- Where do they(each fresh food) come from?
- Who decides the price?
- What is the ratio of domestic production and imported ones?
- What is difference between your shop and others?
- What is the strength of your shop compared with others?

●For students of UW

- Where do you often go to buy fresh food?
- What is your point to choose shops to buy fresh food? Like cost, quality, and assortment.
- How many shops near Pike Place Market?

On observe, I researched the product of country by looking at food labels. I

researched eventually at 2 stores.

3, What I find through my research

What I find through my research has 4 points. Firstly, looking food labels, I found the ratio of domestic production and imported ones in a supermarket. It is an important date for me because to understand how far between the production area and a store helps to estimate the costs which it is necessary to get productions.

In Trader Joe's, fruit and vegetable have more domestic production than imported one. Domestic fruits and vegetables are 61% of 165 items. Mexico is the second largest country next to US, 21%. Meat also has more domestic meat than imported one. Domestic meat is 58% of forty-five items. The second largest country is Australia and 33%. Fresh fish is not being sold. There are only iced fish, and imported fishes which come from Chile, Canada, Singapore are more than US.

Target grocery is similar to Trader Joe's. Domestic fruits and vegetables are 61% of 49 items. Mexico is the second largest country next to US, and 27%. Meat is almost domestic meat, 95%. There are not fish.

In addition, looking food labels, I found the price of stores in Pike Place Market is very different from that in other stores. That in Pike Place Market is too expensive. For example, in the case of apple sold in Target grocery store, each price is \$1.19. On the other hand, each price of apple sold in Pike Place Market is \$2.99. Students of UW said local people hardly go to Pike Place Market and they often go to Costco. In short, Pike Place Market's customers are mostly tourists.

Secondly, giving interviews for salesperson, I found practical management strategies and business environments. The following is a list of what I found in my interview.

- There is a fresh meat store, four fresh fish stores, and four fruits and vegetable stores in Pike Place Market.
- Each store is self-employed and the owner decides the price.
- Fruits and vegetables come from various countries.
- Fish come from mainly California, state of Alaska, and Canada. They are near Seattle, so it is easy to transport to here.
- Almost meats come from US.
- The strength of management strategy ①family business >>>enough long history and enough know-how ②Setting cheaper than others ③Attracting customers by performance like "Fish Toss"④Courteous customer service ⑤Treating processed items⑥Much number of items⑦Stocking up by myself
- The price depends on purchase price.

Finally, giving interviews for UW students, I found materials to judge the selection of store in order to buy fresh foods. The following is a list of what I found in my interview.

- When they decide where they buy fresh foods, they value price and freshness.
- There are around 15 stores and supermarket near Pike Place Market.
- The price of Seattle is by 20% higher than that of other regions.

4 , Analyze and Conclusion

If I would start my fresh store near Pike Place Market, I have some ideal conditions and strategies. First, one of my ideal conditions is to treat only fresh seafoods. According to observing food labels at each store, fruits and vegetables come from various regions in US. There is a lot of domestic productions but also as well as imported ones. Considering the distance between my store and product area, the more far between them there are, the more expensive cost prices are. In addition, observing assortment of supermarkets, they have enough meats and they are cheaper than meats of Pike Place Market, so I consider that local people don't go to buy to Pike Place Market all the way. On the other hand, supermarkets lack fresh seafoods, and Pike Place Market is near sea and port. That why, I consider that treating fresh fish is better than treating others fresh foods in my store.

Next, another my ideal condition is that my store is situated entrance of street to Pike Place Market. In other words, I'm saying that my store is located a place where customers coming to Pike Place Market see for the first time. The reason why this location is my ideal condition is that my target of management is local people. I consider that entrance of street to Pike Place Market is the closest to area local people live, so it is easier for local people to go to buy fish than other stores. On interview for two UW students, both of them said that if you are looking for freshly caught fish or seafood, they would buy it in Pike Place Market. That why, I will focus on local people who need fresh seafoods and my store is located near where local people live as close as possible is much better than far from that.

And finally, I explain three management strategies. First, my store's concept is a minimum required fish store. This concept is not enough for tourists but, according to interview for UW students, most of their seafood is frozen in stores but it seems to be sufficient because some people don't eat almost any seafood. I considered that assortment is not important. Second, to set prices cheaper than other stores is. My store has to start my business from step I've already fallen behind my rivals. For example, my store lacks history, manpower, and powerful connection. That why, it is important for my store to win price competition. As effort of making the prices cheap, I will purchase

fishes by myself or catch fish by myself. It helps me to cut down transport cost. Lastly, I will also sell prepared seafoods because there are few ready-to-eat foods in supermarkets in US. During my stay, I had only two dinner types: dinner cooked by myself or restaurants. I realized that it is one of the differences in supermarket between US and Japan. It is not common to eat seafoods in US more than Japan, so I consider that there are few people living in US who can cook seafood. If I would run fresh fish store, I should support to promote buying fresh fish.

Concluding all this, If I would start my fresh store near Pike Place Market, I run fresh seafoods store and my store's concept is a minimum required fish store.

5, Reference

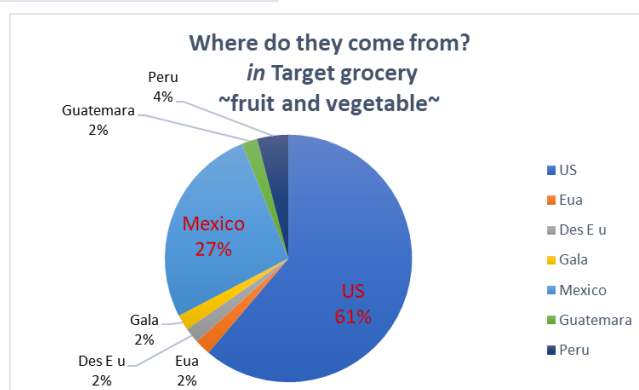
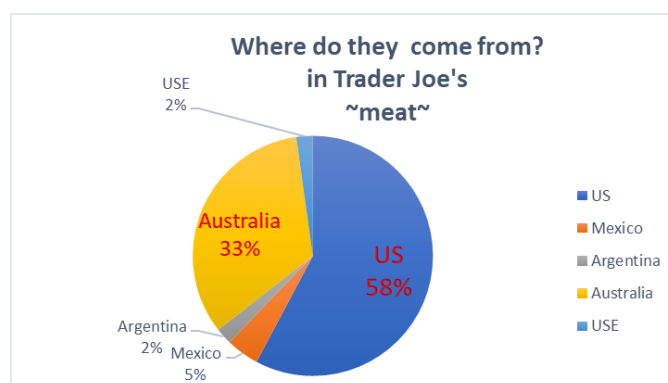
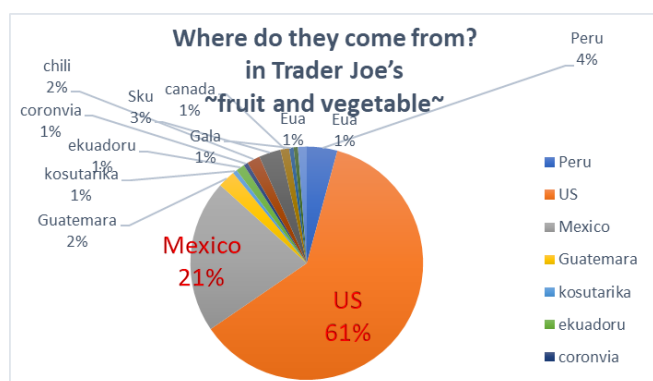
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[世界の食料自給率：農林水産省 \(maff.go.jp\)](http://maff.go.jp) 2023 年 3 月 19 日閲覧

(Figure 1,Where do fruit and vegetable in Trader Joe`s come from?(source, my survey))

(Figure 1,Where do meats in Trader Joe`s come from?(source, my survey))

(Figure 1,Where do fruit and vegetable in Target grocery come from?(source, my survey))



Title: the difference of super market between Japan and Seattle

Environment and Human science

HB22E023 Mizuki Ushida

1. Introduction

In this report, I would like to explain about the difference of super market between Japan and Seattle. I know that there are some management strategies in Japan to increase the revenues. So, I want to learn about this title through the fieldworks in Seattle.

2. Methodology

I researched this theme through the fieldworks that I went to some supermarket in Seattle. I selected four stores: Trader Joe's, Target (near my hotel), Target (near Pike Place Market) and QFC. Also, I researched about the arrangement and characteristic each store.

3. Result

At the Trader Joe's

There was only one door to go into store and to go out from store and there were sales price items near the entrance. The amount of customer's shopping looks a few. Also, the turnover rate of store looks quickly. The heavy weight items like a wine bottle is put near the cashier but soft drink bottles are put far from cashier area. The bags sold at this store were very nice design!

At the Target near my hotel

There are a lot of items and some fashion goods. For example, there are some clothes, and stationaries. I often go shopping to the Target near my hotel and I bought some drinks. I felt that the area near this shop may be a little dangerous at night. The position was good. some heavy weight items put near the cashier area, and drinks was put in front of cashier area. The items of this shop looked tidy, so I felt easy to buy something I want.

At the Target near Pike Place Market

In this shop, there was escalator for just only shopping cart. So, when I saw that for first time, I felt surprisingly. Also, this shop was more compact than other shop. Drink bottles were put near the entrance area.

At the QFC

This shop is biggest of four and this shop is located in University village. For those reasons, there were a lot of people and cars in the shop and at the parking area. I felt that, this shop was most similar to Japanese super market of four markets in Seattle. Of course, there were much items, but the position was a little difficult to find the thing I want, because same items were put some other area. So, I was a little confused and it is hard to complain some different items of same kind.

4. Analysis

Throughout the whole shops, there was a common point. That is the heavy weight items were out near cashier area or entrance area. Especially at the target, the trend was prominent and the reason, I think, almost all customers don't use shopping cart. So, wine bottles was put in front of cashier. Also, especially QFC looked like same item positions in Japanese supermarket. I heard that Japanese supermarket consider about the flow of customers and I felt that the strategies of item position is nearly between in Japan and in Seattle.

By the way, my friend who talked with in the Japanese class of University of Washington majored about the marketing. So I felt lucky and I asked him about the characteristics of supermarket in Seattle, but he answered that he can't explain well. He said that the reason is that there are a lot of ethnic group and view for each ethnic group, so there are a lot type of shop in Seattle.

5. Conclusion

By my research, the item position of supermarket between in Japan and in Seattle was surprisingly similar. However, the number of types of supermarkets in Seattle was more than in Japan.

The purpose of education

1. Introduction

In recent years, educational disparities have become a problem not only between developing and developed countries, but also within developed countries. I am now a member of a circle that supports education in Laos, which is said to be one of the poorest countries. The main content of support is to visit the site and interact, construct a school building, and conduct classes online. There are two types of poverty, absolute poverty, and relative poverty. Laos is a country of absolute poverty that faces various challenges: lack of money for schooling, lack of understanding of the importance of education, lack of support for teachers, and exhaustion of living. I think lack of understanding of the importance of education is the biggest problem. We now are supporting Laos, but eventually, we want them to continue their education independently. Although the literacy rate has improved with our support so far, villagers said that Lao language classes will not continue without our support, and I thought that this was due to a lack of understanding of the importance of education, so I want the parents and villagers to understand the importance of education and continue Lao language classes themselves.

Educational disparities are also caused by the quality of education, but here I mainly disparities in educational opportunities.

2. Methodology

I made a Google form and asked the students at University of Washington for answers in February 27, 28 and March 1, 2023. Also, I gathered materials on the Internet, and interviewed in Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation about support for education in America.

I made five questions. Question 1 is "What is the essential elements of the good learning environment?". Question 2 is "What kind of ability do you acquire by receiving education?". Question 3 is "What is the purpose of education?". Question 4 is "What was the problem or trouble you had in your student life?". Question 5 is "What do you want to improve in your school life?". By learning the American way of thinking about education and the differences from Japan and Laos, I wanted to rediscover the importance of education and explore how to face education in developing countries.

3. Result

From here, I will describe the results obtained by my survey.

I asked 20 students aged 18~30. Of those, 65 % were women, 30 % were men, and

5 % preferred not to say. 90 % of students responded “materials and learning places” are essential elements of the good learning environment. (Fig.1) Also, lot of study rooms and refreshing facilities are highly necessary for UW students.

By receiving education, they mainly acquired communication skill, knowledge skill, critical thinking, and responsibility. (Fig.2) Few students answered that they had the ability to empathize and take action.

When asked about the purpose of education, many answered that it is for the future, such as obtaining a job in the future, social growth, and living independently, in addition to obtaining knowledge and skills. (Question3)

There are many international students at the University of Washington, and the number is Over 8000 out of 28754 are international students. This resulted in many students having or currently having difficulties making friends, loneliness, mental health, communication, English and classes. (Question4)

In addition, there were many responses regarding mental support and how to use time as points that they would like to be improved. (Question5) The most impressive answer was that she wants people to care less about the grades and focus on the quality of the education. *“High grade does not mean that a student is well-educated. Being educated should be evaluated from a broader perspective, such as the compassion and responsibility towards the community.”* I agree with this opinion.

4. Analysis

As a result of question 1, I found that learning materials and places are important. There are big libraries, many classrooms, beautiful buildings in UW. Also, there are some refreshing facilities such as spaces where we can talk to people from different countries and in different languages, cafeterias, games even bowling alleys and billiards. I haven't seen them in Japanese universities, but I found they need to refresh themselves and focus on their studies thorough some activities.

I think that the purpose of education in the United States is stronger than that of Japanese people, as it is the foundation for the future. Also, I looked it up on the internet and found that the purpose of American education is "Developing the ability to express one's own opinion in order to build a nation that protects democracy: the ability not to be decided by rulers to express own opinion. On the other hand, the purpose of Japanese education is “Aiming for the perfection of character and foster healthy people both physically and mentally as a creator of peaceful nations”. They value truth, justice, personal value, duty, responsibility, and independent spirit. In other words, I thought there was a difference in that in the United States, education plays a major role as something for the

future, while in Japan, the goal is to complete a person through education.

Since there are many international students at the University of Washington, there is plenty of support for people without documents and immigrants, as well as consulting with teachers and seniors. I had the impression that the support provided to everyone's needs was better than that of Japanese universities, but I learned that there are still many students who have mental problems. Also, teachers are facing some problems too. When I visited Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, I learned about educational problems and their approach. In Seattle, the local community and schools are working closely together, and efforts are being made to support students throughout the region. I thought that this is related to the fact that there are few parents and villages who try to get children to receive education due to a low understanding of the importance of education in Laos, so I asked how cooperation is being strengthened. The answer was "a generous support for the teacher". The school is run mainly by the teachers, and it is up to the teachers to decide whether to involve the local community. In fact, there are many sites in the United States that support teachers. Donor's Choose is a site that displays a map of facilities that can provide consultation by entering the area in which you live and your concerns in the search field. Even problems that cannot be solved immediately can be approached to a solution by presenting specific examples of actions. In addition, I was able to reconfirm how important it is to support teachers.

5. Conclusion

The United States is a developed country, and at first glance, it seems that there is almost no omission in education. However, there are problems in the quality and opportunity of education in every country, and support that meets needs is required. For example, in Laos, there is a shortage of funds and teachers, and the environment needs to be improved. In America, both teachers and students need mental support, funds support. Thus, there is no education problem that has already been solved. To achieve the SDGs, it is necessary to have the awareness of creating a world in which no one is left behind, rather than the idea that developed countries help developing countries.

Children cannot choose the family in which they are born. That is why education is sometimes hindered by issues that cannot be solved by the individual, such as the family environment and the region of origin. We all have the right to education, and unless we stop the negative cycle of educational disparity, income disparity, poverty, and educational disparity, we will not be able to achieve the task of "quality education for all" as described in the SDGs.

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Donors Choose

(<https://www.donorschoose.org/>)

What are the essential elements of “the good learning environment “? (Please answer by remembering your school life up to high school.)

20 件の回答

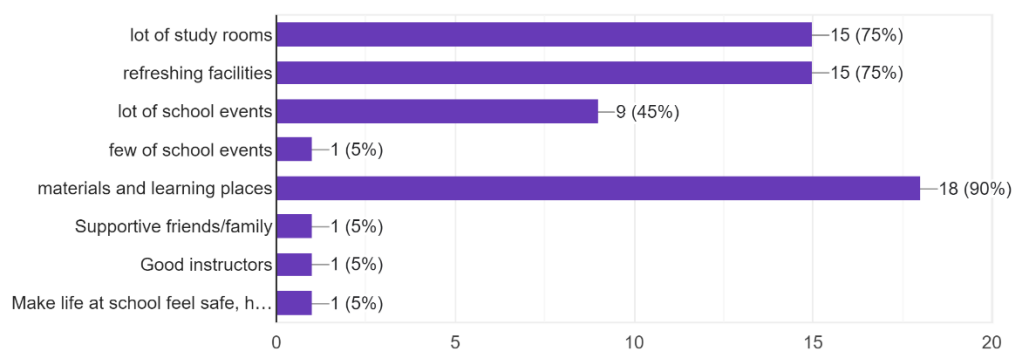


Figure 1, What are the essential elements of “the good learning environment “?

What kind of ability do you acquire by receiving an education?

20 件の回答

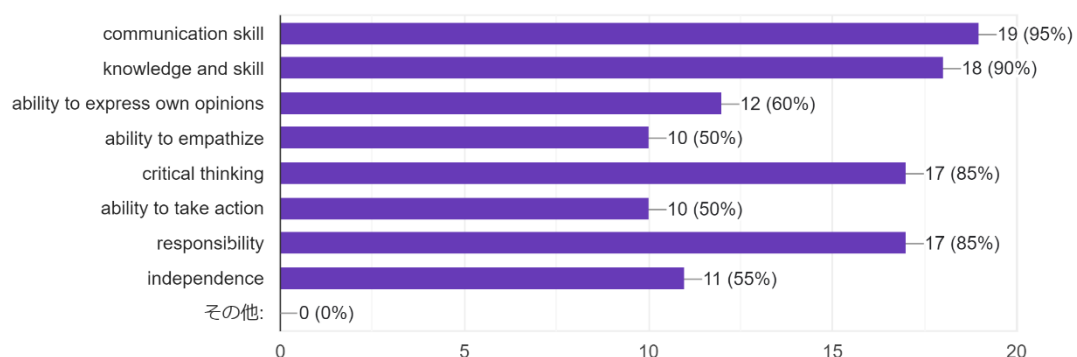


Figure 2, What kind of ability do you acquire by receiving an education?

Differences in awareness of environmental issues

University of Hyogo HB22E121 Kohane HARA

1.Introduction

The theme is Differences of awareness for environmental issues between Japanese and American people.

I learned that 2 things at a class of environmental policy. First, the word SDGs is known to more people in Japan than America. Second, these words ethical consumption and fair trade are known to more people in America than Japan. In fact I don't hear these words at other than school in Japan. So, at the first question, I want to find out how many people know these words. In addition, for the second question, I would like to investigate the number of people who take actions for sustainable society, and find what kind of differences there are from Japan. Eventually, I will consider the difference in awareness of environmental issues between Japan and Seattle.

Why I choose this theme? I was surprised to hear in class that Japan is less conscious of environmental issues than the United States, so I wanted to investigate further.

By comparing it with overseas data, we can look at Japan's data more objectively. It is also useful for thinking about what kind of efforts should be made to raise awareness of environmental issues among Japanese people.

2.Method

I find out how many people know these words and take actions for sustainable society by myself.

How to survey: Write the questions and options on one large sheet. And people put stickers on their answers. Also, I interviewed people who had time.

Who: University of Washington student

When: Before or after classes at the University of Washington

Where: University of Washington

The reason for using stickers: Because it gives you more opportunities to talk to people. And it's makes people easy to answer.

Date: 2/25,26

How to collect materials: Internet

3.Result

I asked 35people two questions. And the results are as figur1¹⁾ .

Also, I refer to Figure1 and Figure2 for the data of Japan.

4. Analysis

Comparing this result with the four graphs reveals three things.

The first is the percentage of people who know the word SDGs. According to Asahi Shimbun data²⁾, 76.3% of Japanese people know it, but according to my survey, only 26% of Seattle people know it. In addition, most of the 9 Seattle people who answered had studied about it in Japanese class or lived in Japan. In this way, it turned out that the SDGs are hardly known in the United States.

The second is the difference in the number of people who know the word ethical consumption. According to data from the Consumer Affairs Agency of Japan³⁾, the percentage of people who know the word SDGs is 12.2%. On the other hand, according to my survey, 80% of people in Seattle know. In fact, ethical consumption was born in England and is spreading in the United States. Recently, it is spreading in Japan as well.

The third is the difference in the number of people who know the word fair trade. According to data from Japan's Consumer Affairs Agency³⁾, 27.3% of Japanese know the word. On the other hand, according to my survey, 74.2% of people in Seattle know. However, in question 2, few people buy fair trade even in the United States. The reason for this is that those are more expensive than other products.

Also, many people in Seattle don't use plastic bags because in Washington state, BYOB (bring your own bag)⁴⁾ is called for citizen, and the use of plastic bags is prohibited.

Furthermore, 74% of Seattle residents also reduce food loss and waste. This number is big. When I asked people who have been to Japan for examples, they told me that there is compost in public trash cans⁵⁾, especially in Seattle. Composting is the process of separating leftover food from other garbage and using it as fertilizer. I researched about that and learned that a law giving fines to families and businesses that do not do this went into effect in Seattle on January 1, 2015.

5. Conclusion

In Seattle, SDGs are not taught in class, and very few people know the term. On the other hand, a large percentage of people are familiar with these words ethical consumption and fair trade, which indicates that there is a desire to do something about environmental issues in daily life and in the media. We also learned that state laws, such as composting and banning the use of plastic bags, have a major impact on people's lives.

For these reasons, it cannot be said that Japan is less conscious of environmental issues. However, it turned out that there are many actions that are not yet known in Japan. In the future, I thought it would be important to create laws and rules to raise people's awareness of environmental issues and encourage them to act.

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[SDGs に対する意識や考え方、日・米・中の 3 か国でどう違う？ | @DIME アットダイム](#) 2023 年 3 月 7 日閲覧

1)Figure 1 The result of my survey



Do you know any of these words?

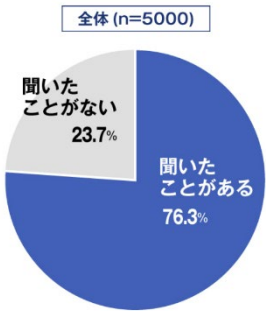
SDGs	9/35	25%
Ethical Consumption	28/35	80%
Fair Trade	26/35	74%
There are no words I know	2/35	5%

What are you doing for sustainable society?

Don't use plastic bags for shopping.	29/35	83%
Reduction of food loss and waste.	26/35	74%
Buy fair trade products	5/35	14%
Buy eco-friendly products	20/35	37%

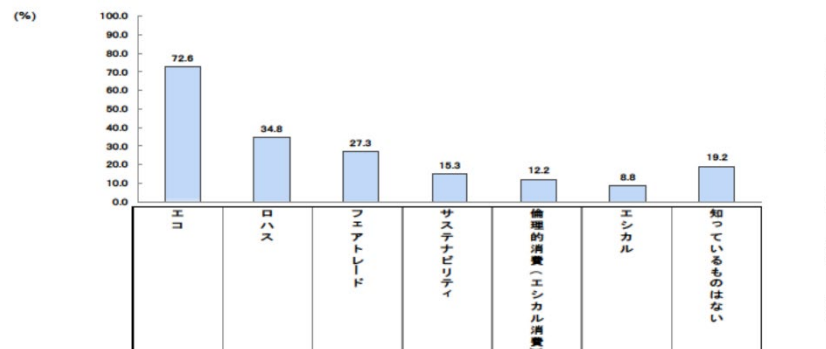
2) Figure 2 Percentage of Japan people who have heard of the SDGs (Source: Asahi Shimbun)

あなたは「SDGs」という言葉を聞いたことがありますか

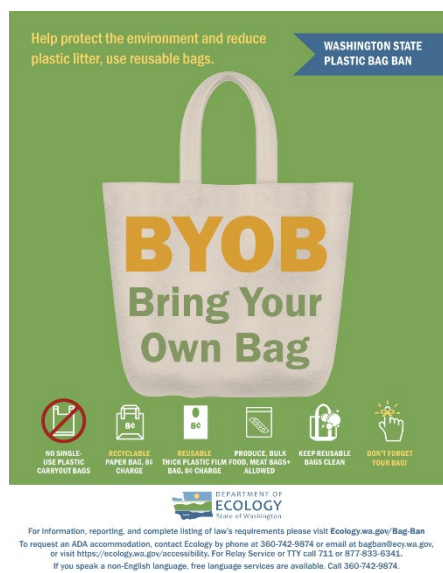


3) Figure 3 Percentage of people who know the words related to ethical consumption
(Source: The Consumer Affairs Agency of Japan)

問 あなたは、エシカル消費に関連する以下の言葉を知っていますか。



4) Poster of BYOB (Source: Department of ecology state of washington)



5) Picture of Compost in public trash cans



5) Picture of Compost in public trash cans



Gender issues

HB22E155 Miyume Yasuda

1. Introduction

I chose the topic of gender, because there is a problem that hasn't been resolved in Japan. In addition, according to gender gap index in 2022, it is shown that there is difference on gender imbalance between Japan and United States. So, I would like to research about it and suggest a right problem-solving approach. In this report, I will focus on gender issues, especially at the school.

2. Methodology

The method of investigation is visiting Bill & Melinda Gates foundation and asking the staff and conducting a survey targeting UW students and Japanese students by using google form. Questionnaire items are three. ① "Have you ever felt frustrated by gender issues at the school before?" ② "What's the problem?" e.g.) only a few women who are majoring in science and so on (If you have never felt, please write the experience of your family and friends.) ③ "What do you think is the way to solve the problem?" In addition, I ask the staff, "When you are here, gender issues in America what kinds of issues do you think of?" The purpose is to investigate how to capture gender problem consciousness and how to resolve the problem between UW students and Japanese students and to get more information. I conducted a survey in University of Washington when I stayed in America from the 27th of February to the 1st of March.

3. Result

I could ask each 20 students and a staff in Bill & Melinda Gates foundation.

Firstly, I describe the result of UW students' questionnaire. Regarding the question ①, 69.6% of the people answered "Yes" and 30.4% of the people answered "No". This shows a ratio of 7 to 3.

Regarding the question ②, most people answered about woman in STEM, however it isn't the problem that there are very few woman in STEM, exactly it remains woman in STEM unequal. In addition, some people answered that women are often discouraged from majoring in STEM. Interestingly, others pointed out there are no men in humanities.

Regarding the question ③, most people answered Allocating more funding towards women in STEM, being supported by the government, setting more rules to protect women's right and educating the public (Including getting rid of the underlying system and radical change)

is needed. Someone said several issues were related to race and culture. Furthermore, there was an important opinion that making it clear there are great career options after graduations.

Secondly, I describe the result of Japanese students' questionnaire. Regarding the question ①, 53.8% of the people answered "Yes" and 46.2% of the people answered "No". Regarding the question ②, few people answered about less woman in STEM. A few people said uniform should be doing away with. In addition, some people said that it is excessively forcing sexual equality.

Regarding the question ③, most people answered it was necessary to make people known sexual diversity, to pay respect to each other and to comprehend the different sensibility and value which other person have. Furthermore, there was an important opinion that breaking down conservative ideas of the teacher who teach children gender issues and LGBTQ. In addition, I think showing more examples of employments to women who are majoring in science(except for women who are majoring in nursing) is as important as previous opinion.

Finally, the staff mentioned about woman in STEM. She said that one of cause was education system, furthermore it is related to sexism.

4. Analysis

According to these results, there are some I've noticed.

First of all, it is thought that American students (including international students) have felt more frustrated by gender issues at the school than Japanese students. I think almost American are an open book, so they tell something to person directly. This leads to stating clearly. On the other hand, Japanese tend to tell something to person indirectly. This is sometimes bad, but sometimes good. In this case, I think this works in a positive way.

Secondly, a few Japanese students said uniform should be doing away with, in contrast, no American students said that. It is because that few schools adopt uniform.

Thirdly, almost American students mentioned about woman in STEM, in contrast, only few Japanese students referred to it. In addition, only American students pointed out there are few men in humanities. I agree this situation, however I didn't know why only few Japanese students referred to it.

Fourthly, both American students and Japanese students have good ideas to resolve gender issues, especially making it clear there are great career options after graduations is an important thing. This step is easy to take action immediately. I think this step should spread more.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, I found that American students and Japanese students had different situations, sensibilities and ideas. This makes us known new fact. In addition, I could recognize some important things through research. I'd like to make the most of my future research in GLEP.

Solutions to Medical Problems and Medical Assistance in Developing Countries Based on the Current State of Medical Care in Developed Countries

2023/3/23

SB22L060

Tamaki HANADA

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to know the current situation in countries with high quality medical care. In my 2nd year's GLEP project, I would like to provide some medical assistance such as building new hospital and gathering medical doctors to let people in developing countries take a good medical care. Therefore, I am required to survey about medical care in the U.S, which is the country that are well developed and can provide advanced medical care, and know good points and bad points to connect to medical aid in countries with poor health care.

2. Methodology

2.1 Method of Data Collection

Information was collected through visiting Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and interviews. In this section, I will describe in detail the data collection methods used in the interviews. I asked 23 people pre-determined questions using Google Forms. 17 people are UW students, 5 people are the people living in Seattle, and the other is GBC student from Thailand.

2.2 Interview Schedule

Questions were developed before conducting interviews. The interview schedule is composed of 18 questions (Appendix 1). Questions are divided into three themes: shortage of medical doctors, the frequency to go to the hospital, and about supporting for developing countries.

3. Result

In this section, I will tell you result divided into three parts: shortage of medical doctors, the frequency to go to the hospital, and about supporting for developing countries.

3.1 Shortage of Medical Doctors

Firstly, I will tell you the results of questions about shortage of medical doctors. 65.2% agreed and 8.7% disagreed about the shortage of doctors in the U.S. The remaining 26.1% were unsure. Similarly, 60.9% agreed and 8.7% disagreed about the shortage of doctors in the world. The remaining 30.4% were unsure. In both questions, those in favor cited two reasons for the shortage of doctors: too few opportunities to become a doctor, such as too difficult a course of study in medical school or high tuition fees to attend medical school, and doctors are not paid enough. Regarding solutions to the physician shortage, 14 of the 23 respondents also cited reducing tuition fees for medical school and promoting support through scholarships. A few respondents cited adequate

compensation for physicians as another answer. Furthermore, when asked what compensation they would most seek if they were a doctor being sent to a rural area, the most response was money (11 respondents), followed by accommodation and other benefits (5 respondents), 3 respondents said they did not want compensation if they could help people, and the rest were seeking status or no response.

3.2 The Frequency to Go to the Hospital

Secondly, I will tell you the results of questions about the frequency to go to the hospital. When asked how many times a year they go to the hospital, the most common answer was 1-2 times a year (56.5%), followed by 0 times a year (34.8%) and the remaining was 3-5 times a year (8.7%). Most of those who went 1-2 times visited the hospital for a checkup, and almost all of those who went to the hospital more than once were those whose insurance paid for their care. In addition to it, 12 of the 17 responses cited the cost of medical care being too expensive as a reason for people not going to the hospital. Others cited irresponsibility for their own health, lack of access, and fear of medical care as other reasons. Similarly, almost all of them wanted free medical assistance as a solution to get them to go to the hospital.

3.3 About Supporting for Developing Countries

Finally, I will tell you about supporting developing countries. 7 people cited lack of medical assistance, 6 people cited lack of resources and infrastructure, and the others cited lack of education and solid government as deficiencies in developing countries. As the most useful support for developing countries, 5 respondents cited money, 4 cited education, 3 cited medical assistance, and the others cited the establishment of new rules, employment opportunities, and the provision of housing. Furthermore, when asked how much they would donate if they had to, 5 of the 12 respondents who would donate said they would support \$50 or more. Finally, many respondents asked for clean water and medical assistance as uses for the donated money.

4. Analysis

From this interview, the first reason cited for the physician shortage is that the tuition to go to medical school is too high or the difficulty level is too high. Since lowering the level of difficulty is inappropriate for creating better doctors, efforts should be made to increase the quantity of doctors by reducing tuition, increasing scholarships, and increasing the number of slots available for entry into medical school. I also believe that it is important to increase the number of people who are interested in supporting developing countries by focusing on community medicine, and to increase the number of people who are willing to go to places where there is a shortage of doctors and provide medical assistance.

Next, many respondents cited the cost of medical care being too high as a reason for people not going to hospitals. Therefore, I thought about a project to build free or low-cost hospitals. However, I decided to change my idea because I thought that this would not pay enough salary to the doctors who work in developing countries, where many people ask for money in return for their

work. As a new idea, I considered a project to promote vaccination; as we saw in the exhibit at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, vaccinations can save many lives without the need to build hospitals. To save more people, I considered setting up mobile vaccination sites instead of building hospitals and providing medical assistance in a fixed location. With this idea, I hope that many people will cooperate with us, as anyone who can give vaccines can work on this project, not just doctors. In addition to that, they are also looking into providing medical education to the local people. Since simply vaccinating people will only make them more cautious, we would like them to learn about the effects of the vaccine and how to keep themselves healthy.

The above ideas may still seem a bit abstract and unrealistic, but we would like to think more concretely about recruiting people and the amount of money to be raised so that we can do this project in the second year or later.

5. Conclusion

In this research, I was able to obtain useful information about my projects after my second year, and I am aware of the unrealistic of my previous plan. The new proposal is also a difficult project, and I do not know whether it will be successful or not, but I will try to make the most of the information I have obtained from this training to achieve maximum success.

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6.1 Appendix 1

■ About shortage of medical doctors

[Open questions]

- Why do you think that there is a shortage of medical doctors in the U.S?
- Why do you think that there is a shortage of medical doctors in the world?
- What do you think about the solution of the problem about shortage of medical doctors?
- If you were a medical doctor and you were sent to the rural or less populated area, what would you ask for in compensation?

[Close questions]

- Do you think that there is a shortage of medical doctors in the U.S?
- Do you think that there is a shortage of medical doctors in the world?

■ About the frequency to go to the hospital

[Open questions]

- Why did you go to the hospital in the frequency? (I asked about frequency per year before it)
- How much is the medical fee?
- What do you think about the people who doesn't go to the hospital?
- What do you think about why they don't go to the hospital?
- What do you think about the solution to get people who doesn't go to the hospital to go?
- To make people who cannot go to the hospital because of poverty or something can go to the

hospital or have medical practice, what do you think we should do?

[Close questions]

- How many times do you go to the hospital per year?

■ About supporting for developing countries

[Open questions]

- What do you think developing countries lack?
- Why do you think so?
- If we should support people in developing countries, what do you think is the most useful for them?
- If you were to donate money to support developing countries, how much would you donate?
- What do you want the money raised to be used for?

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Tuition at University of Washington

School of Science

SB22L068

Sanako MATSUBARA

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to grasp real situation about tuition at University of Washington.

I have once thought about enrolling university in Australia a few years ago and I researched tuition at that university. I was surprised the cost I need and the fact that a lot of students pay their tuition themselves. I also have heard tuition at universities in the United States is so expensive. I was curious about the situation about it there, so I decided to research this topic.

In this study, I researched about annual tuition of undergraduate, the proportion of financial support students got, who pays the tuition, how they thought about tuition, and what kind of support they wanted.

In Japan, the high tuition fee is one of the issues and discussed these days, but I estimated the tuition at university in the US is much higher than that in Japan. I supposed that around three quarters of students got financial support and more than half of them pay their tuition by themselves.

2. Methodology

First, I researched about annual tuition of undergraduate in University of Washington and in Hyogo University on the internet, then I compared them. At that time, the rate of exchange for one dollar is to 130 yen and I calculated as dollar.

Second, I made a Google Form to ask some questions to students in University of Washington. The main question items are 1) whether they get scholarships, 2) whether they get grants, 3) whether they take out student loan, 4) who pays the tuition, 5) what they think about tuition at University of Washington, and 6) what kind of support or policy they want. I took this survey before and after classes we took on February 27th, 28th, and March 1st. I asked 51 students who study at the university including international students.

3. Result

The tuition of undergraduate for residents in Washington and study University of Washington is \$11,189 and that for non-residents is \$39,687 an annual. They are for students in Seattle Campus. The tuition of undergraduate in Hyogo University is ¥535,800 an annual. It is \$4,121.

As a result of the question 1) to 3), 45% of the students answered they don't get any financial support. 10% of them gets only scholarships, none of them gets only grants, and 13% of them only takes out student loan. Rest of them, 32%, gets two or three kinds of support. (Figure 1)

About question 4), 47% of the students answered their parents pay their tuition and 21% of them answered they pay themselves. Rest of them said students pay with the support from their parents or relatives. (Figure 2)

Most of the students said tuition at university in the US is too expensive and they gave some ideas about support or policy, for example having school for free, reducing price of education, funding for middle class family, giving more opportunities for financial aid, or loan relief.

4. Analysis

Compared to our tuition, that for residents in Washington and study at University of Washington is more than twice higher and that for non-residents is about ten times higher. It is only the comparison between tuition at Hyogo University and that at University of Washington. However, as one of the surveys says the average tuition at the medical department of private universities is about ¥2868,000, \$22,062, so it can be said it is so expensive nonetheless University of Washington is state one. I could find serious issue about school fees.

My expectation about financial support was that three quarters got financial support, but only 55% got it. The following points can be given as reasons. One is that it is difficult to get those supports and another is in expectation of the high tuition, their family had been saved money for college.

As you can see Figure 2, nearly half of the students rely on their parents to pay tuition and only 21% of them pays by themselves. That means the story that student in the US pays their own tuition by themselves is not all true, but it can be said students truly have sense of independent.

5. Conclusion

To conclusion, tuition at University of Washington is much expensive than that at Hyogo University and more than half of students get some kind of financial supports. About half of them depend on their parents to pay their tuition, so it is not necessarily true that students in University of Washington pay tuition by themselves.

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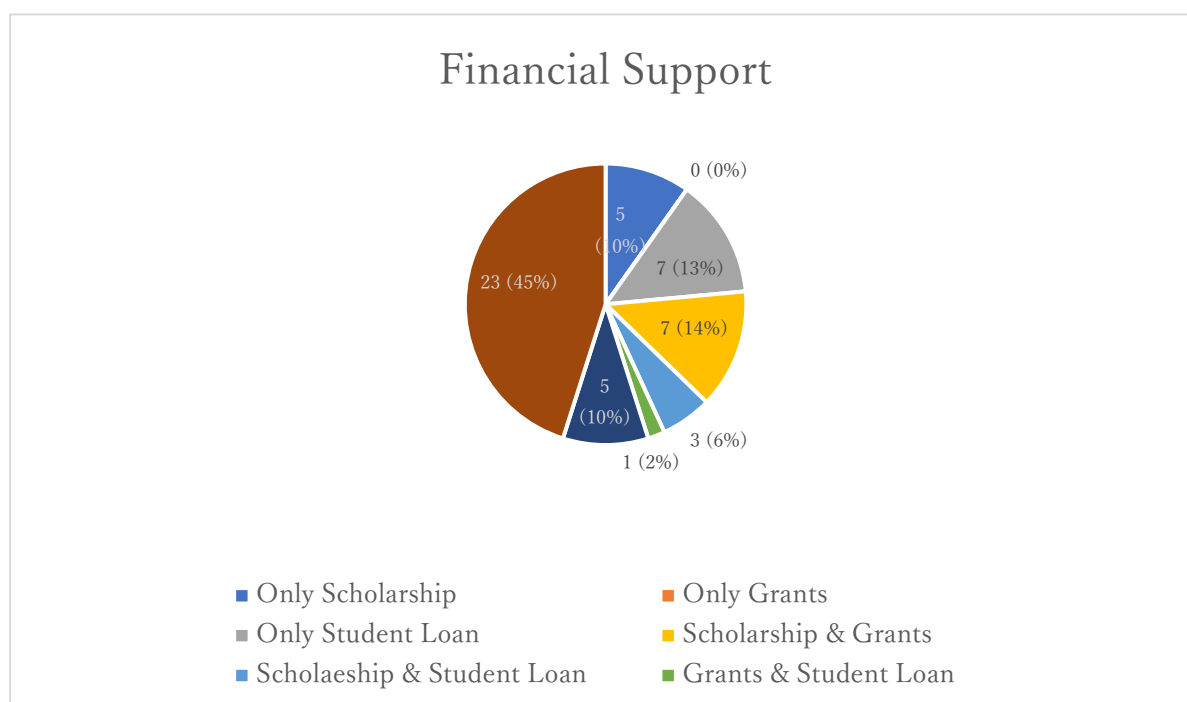


Figure1. the proportion of financial support students get

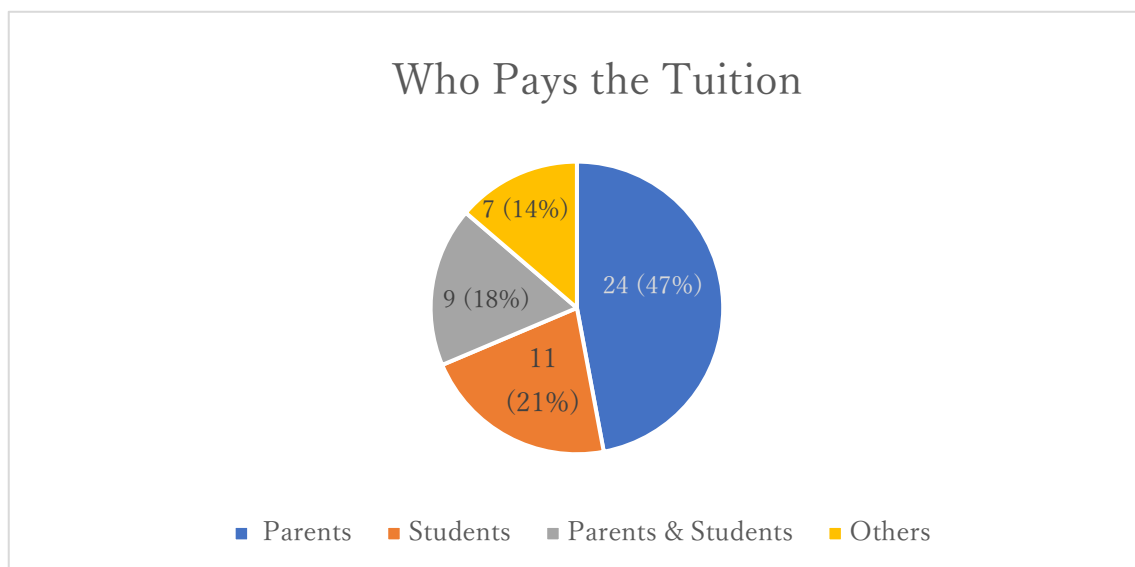


Figure 2. the proportion who pays the tuition

DIFFERENCES IN SCREEN TIME AND HAPPINESS BETWEEN SEATTLE AND HYOGO

University of Hyogo SB22M023, Shouei KIDO

1. Introduction

In recent times, the connection between the usage time of digital devices and happiness has gained attention. This study aims to investigate the relationship between digital device usage time and happiness in Seattle and Hyogo.

2. Methodology

Five questions were created: (1) May I ask how old you are? (2) Could you tell me how much time you spend on your smartphone each day? (3) How much of your device usage time is spent on personal, work, or study-related activities? (4) Could you share with me what has caused you to feel the happiest lately? (5) How would you rate your level of happiness on a scale of 1 to 10? Answers were obtained from participants on the UW campus on 2023/3/1~2023/3/2 and the LINE app on 2023/3/5~3/11.

3. Results

In the Seattle data, 1 person was aged 18, 6 people were aged 19, 9 people were aged 20, 2 people were aged 21, 5 people were aged 22, 2 people were aged 23, 1 person each was aged 25, 26, and 29, and 3 people were aged 30, with 1 person aged 43. For the second question, 3 people each reported 0-2 hours and 8-10 hours, 11 people each reported 2-4 hours and 4-6 hours, 6 people reported 6-8 hours, and 1 person reported 10-12 hours. For the fifth question, 1 person each rated their happiness level as 2 and 10, 2 people each rated it as 3 and 9, 5 people rated it as 6, 7 people rated it as 7, 8 people rated it as 8, and 9 people rated it as 7. In the Japan data, 3 people were aged 18, 16 people were aged 19, and 2 people were aged 20. For the second question, no one reported 0-2 hours, 6 people reported 2-4 hours, 8 people reported 4-6 hours, 6 people each reported 6-8 hours and 8-10 hours, 2 people reported 10-12 hours, and 1 person reported over 12 hours. For the fifth question, 1 person each rated their happiness level as 1, 2, 3, and 9, no one each rated it as 4 and 5, 4 people rated it as 6, 7 people rated it as 7, 5 people rated it as 8, and 5 people rated it as 10. Both Seattle and Japan data for the fourth question are provided at the end of the report.

4. Analysis

Firstly, when we compare chart 1 with chart 3, we can see that each country's correlation coefficient is -0.114 and -0.180, respectively. However, both of these numbers indicate a weak correlation. Nonetheless, given that both numbers are

negative, it is possible that people might be happier if they use their devices more for private activities. Secondly, when we compare chart 2 and chart 4, we observe that in Seattle, screentime does not appear to significantly affect people's hairiness. However, the trendlines for both charts have low values, with 0.18 and 0.06, respectively. This suggests that the impact of long device usage on people's happiness may be small. Thirdly, based on the tables from both countries, we can observe a weak relationship between people's overall happiness and the satisfaction they obtain from using devices.

5. Conclusion

Overall, it is important to keep in mind that the impact of screen time on our well-being depends on how we use our devices and the activities we engage in. If we use our devices for activities that bring us joy and fulfillment, then screen time may have a positive effect on our happiness.

6. Figures or Tables

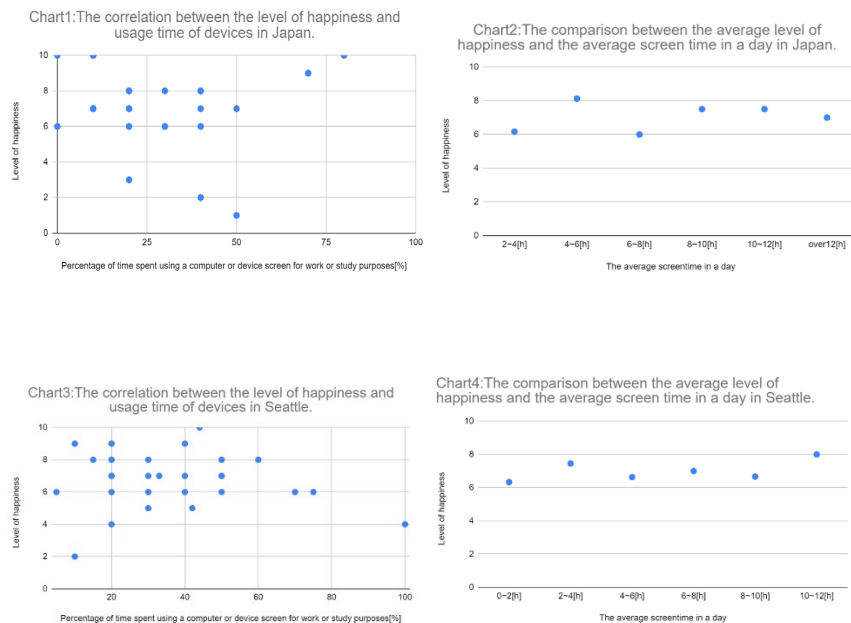


Table1: Question4 answers in Japan.

I had a good game of bowling.
Being able to eat Japanese food.
Going to Seattle!!! Going to Universal Studios and traveling with my cousin!!
Becoming friends with someone from a foreign country
None

Passing an exam
The moment I rode a roller coaster.
Being able to buy the product I was looking for.
When I was doing guitar and vocals
Gaining various insights during a study abroad program
Going on a trip
Not having to cook or clean alone
Trip to Hokkaido
Winning in table tennis and bowling against my friends
A date
Eating delicious food
None
Going to Nagashima Spa with my friends
Buying and eating fatty tuna at half price
When Vissel Kobe won 4-0
Graduating safely from a licensed training camp
Going out to play with a large group of people
Eating yakiniku

Table 2: Question 4 answer in Seattle.

Being with my friends, being in nature, going on walks
A day off of work
Being outside and in nature.
Spending time with my friends.
music, walking, speaking with friends
Family, friends
Love
Creating art
talking with people who are engaged and interested, and drawing
Friends, passion projects
Snowboarding

Spending time with friends, when the sun is out on a cold day, knowing that this is the last quarter of school!
When I was with a friend, I cared about
I was majoring in chemistry, and it felt really difficult and I couldn't do well, I changed my majors to linguistics and Japanese and found a Chinese teaching job so I felt much happier
Springtime and the plants blooming!
Hanging out with friends
Money
Music
Seeing my girlfriend and hanging out with her
Exercise and sunshine
Hanging out with friends and reading books
Hanging out and talking with my friends.
Talking with friends from my hometown
Being with friends in person
Travel
Getting together with my friends
Seeing my friends and hanging with them over the weekend! (I was not much on my phone)
Spending time cooking and just hanging out with my friends
Finding new sour candies
talking with friends!
Seeing my friends dance
Reading and friends
My friends
I think spending time with friends over devices brings me happiness since it's fun to play with my friends.
A new episode of a show I like came out

Food waste problem

University of hyogo TB22K041 Kosei Kishimoto

1, Introduction

Recently, SDGs (sustainable development goals) are getting more famous around the world, and food waste problem is included in SDGs, so the problem is getting more famous too. Gradually, a lot of people and companies are doing many kinds of activities to solve the problem. However, everyone is not necessarily aware of food waste problem. So, I did a survey to get to know the difference of awareness of food waste problem between Japanese and American.

2, Methodology

- Goal : getting to know the difference of awareness of food waste problem between university students in Japan and Washington university students.

- How : making questionnaire (google form) and asking Washington university students(12 people) and university students in Japan(12 people) to do it.

- Contents of questionnaire

❶ How concerned are you of food waste problem ?

❶ very concerned ❷ a little concerned ❸ not much concerned ❹ not concerned at all

❷ Why do you think people waste food ? (Please choose the most appropriate answer.)

❶ full stomach ❷ don't like ❸ pasting expiration ❹ be sated with food ❺ other

❸ What do you do to solve the problem now ?

(You can choose multiple answer for this question.)

❶ don't buy a lot ❷ try not to leave food left over ❸ grasp expiration date eat by the day

❹ nothing ❺ other

3, Result

1, How concerned are you of food waste problem?

12 件の回答

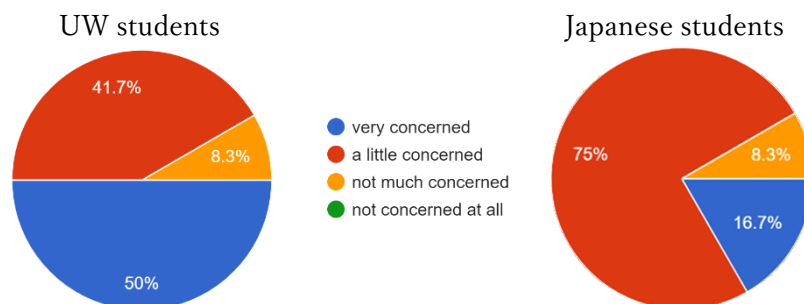


Figure1. How concerned are you of food waste problem?

50% of UW students who answered this questionnaire are very concerned of food waste problem, 41.7% are a little concerned, 8.3% are not much concerned.

16.7% of Japanese students who answered the questionnaire are very concerned, 75% are a little concerned, 8.3% are not much concerned.

2-1, Why do you think people waste food ? (Please choose the most appropriate answer.)

12 件の回答

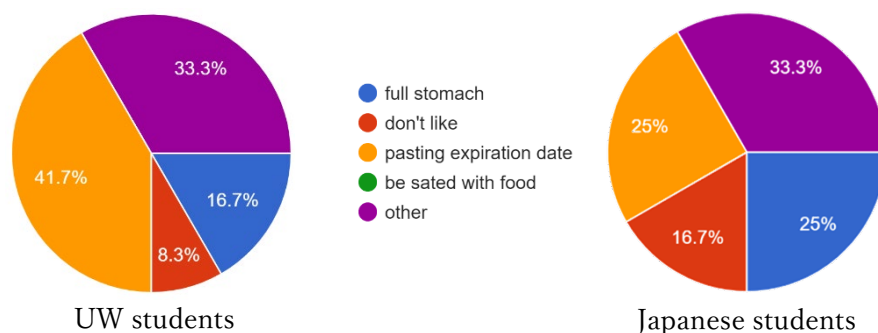


Figure 2. Why do you think people waste food?

16.7% of UW students who answered this questionnaire chose “full stomach”, 8.3% chose “don’t like”, 41.7% chose “pasting expiration date”, 33.3% chose “other”.

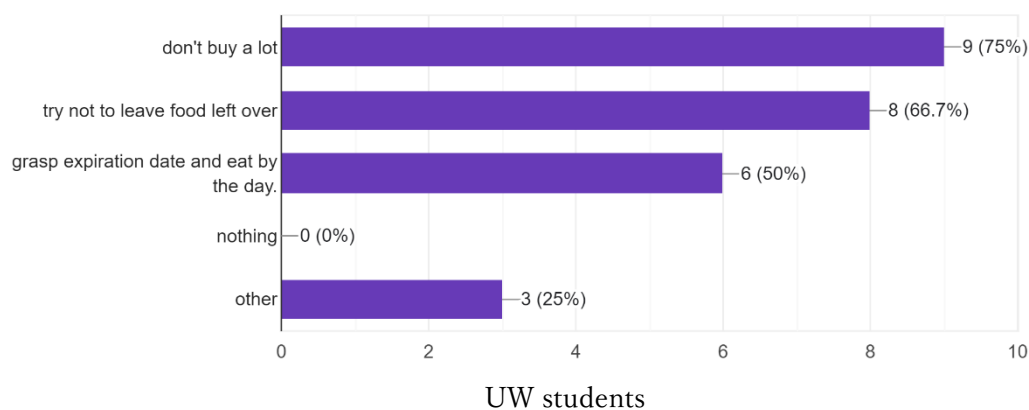
25% of Japanese students who answered this questionnaire chose “full stomach”, 16.7% chose “don’t like”, 25% chose “pasting expiration date”, 33.3% chose “other”.

<Contents of other>

- People waste food unconsciously
- Making too much more than demand
- People don’t understand the seriousness of food waste problem
- Spilling food

3-1, What do you do to solve the problem now ? (You can choose multiple answers for this question.)

12 件の回答



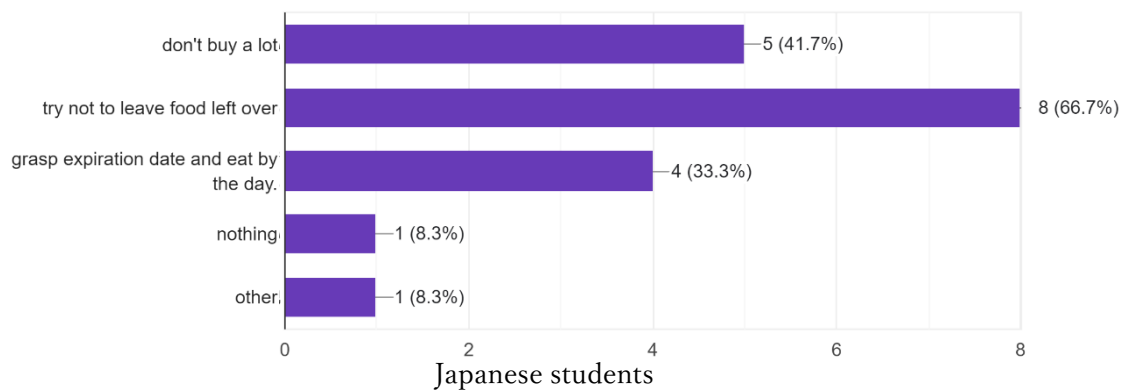


Figure 3. What do you do to solve the problem now?

75% of UW students who answered this questionnaire chose “don’t buy a lot”, 66.7% chose “try not to leave food left over”, 50% chose “grasp expiration date and eat by the day”, 25% chose “other”. Totally, 26 activities are done by UW students, so 2.17 activities are done per person.

41.7% of Japanese students who answered this questionnaire chose “don’t buy a lot”, 66.7% chose “try not to leave food left over”, 33.3% chose “grasp expiration date and eat by the day”, 8.3% chose “nothing”, 8.3% chose “other”. Totally, 18 activities are done by Japanese students, so 1.5 activities are done per person.

<contents of other>

- Donating food to a shelter

4, Analysis

From results, I found that UW students are more aware of food waste problem than Japanese students, and pasting expiration date is the best reason. In addition, 75% Japanese students are a little concerned of food waste problem. The result may show that Japanese tend not to assert clearly.

From results, UW students are more aware of food waste problem than Japanese students, so you think food waste problem in Japan is more serious than in America. However, according to a survey done by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, actually, waste of food per person in America is larger than in Japan. So, I thought middle and advanced age people are not aware of this problem. However, according a survey about food waste problem done by Consumer Affairs Agency, awareness of twenties is the smallest of all generations. So, there are a lot of people who don’t try to do some activities to solve this problem. We have to try to do something to solve this problem each of us.

According to my survey results and a survey done by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and

Fisheries, the seriousness of food waste problem has not widespread yet, so we have to understand the seriousness of food waste problem, and we have to do some activities to solve the problem.

5, Conclusion

From my survey results, I found that UW students are more aware of food waste problem than Japanese students, so Japanese students have to be aware of many kinds of problems like food waste problem, and have to have own idea.

And, there are a lot of ways to solve food waste problem, but the most important way is trying to do something to solve this problem each of us. If everyone do some activities to solve it, the problem will be getting better gradually.

6, Bibliography

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- ・令和3年度消費者の意識に関する調査結果報告書

https://www.caa.go.jp/policies/policy/consumer_policy/information/food_loss/efforts/assets/consumer_education_cms201_220413.pdf



Picture 1. An activity to solve food waste problem at QFC

Why is the Seattle startup scene booming?

School of Engineering /University of Hyogo

TB22K070 Keito TAMURA

Introduction

Seattle is known for being home to some of the world's largest and most influential technology companies, including Amazon, Microsoft, and Boeing. However, lately, Seattle's startup companies are getting attention. 16 unicorn companies in Seattle raised more than \$2.5 billion combined in 2021 according to HBCC (Hyogo Business & Cultural Center). A unicorn company is a start-up (= new business) whose value is considered to be over \$1 billion [1]. Why is this happening? This is the question I want to figure out.

Methodology

As this trip was the first visit to Seattle, it is better to ask some questions to people live there to find where to start. I asked, "Do you think Seattle is a good place to start a new company?" to some students in University of Washington (refer to below as UW).

After that, I researched Seattle through a few aspects. To conclude the answer, I researched on the internet and combined with discoveries I found during the trips.

Interviews

I asked the question to a UW student. She told me Seattle is a good place to start a new company. I asked her what the advantages and disadvantages starting a new company in Seattle are. She told me that it is easier to make connections with big companies headquartered there. However, she said that it would be a disadvantage because it would be hard to make business bigger because of pressure from those big companies. After the interview she said her friend majoring business was going to start a new business. I found it more common to start a new business there than where I live because I have no friends who want to startup a new company.

I asked another student at the University of Washington the same question, and he admitted that he didn't have much knowledge about the economy. However, he did mention that it could be an opportune time to launch a new company, as many workers have been laid off from big IT companies recently.

After considering the responses from my interviews, I decided to focus my research

on two specific topics: the relationship between established companies and startups"

- **the relationship between established companies and startups**

I thought it is not big deal whether established companies are located close to where you set up a new company because nowadays you can communicate from anywhere to any places via the Internet or on the phones. However, I figured out that talking in person matters a lot when I visited HBCC. One of their jobs is finding and introducing Japanese companies to American companies. They told me that the probability of successfully closing a business deal is significantly different between in-person meetings and online meetings during corona time. They emphasized in-person meetings result in significantly more successful business deals than online meetings.

To make sure the relations I compared the 2 maps below. F1 shows the locations of headquarters of companies whose revenue exceed 100 billion. Bigger circle means bigger revenue in 2022. F2 shows the most well-funded tech startups based on total disclosed equity funding. Comparing F1 and F2, it is evident that the existence of big companies affect the number of startups around there. I did not expect geographic distance matters.

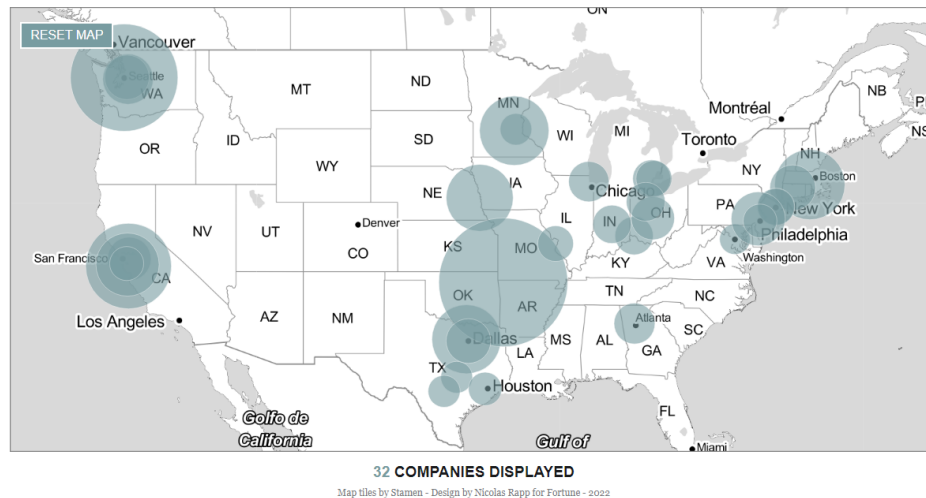
Conclusion

In conclusion, one of the major causes of booming of Seattle startup is the advantage of its location which derives from the importance of face-to-face interaction. Although barrier of long distance has been softer and softer through development of technology of communication tools, now the significance of in-person interaction is evident. This is what I felt during the trip as well.

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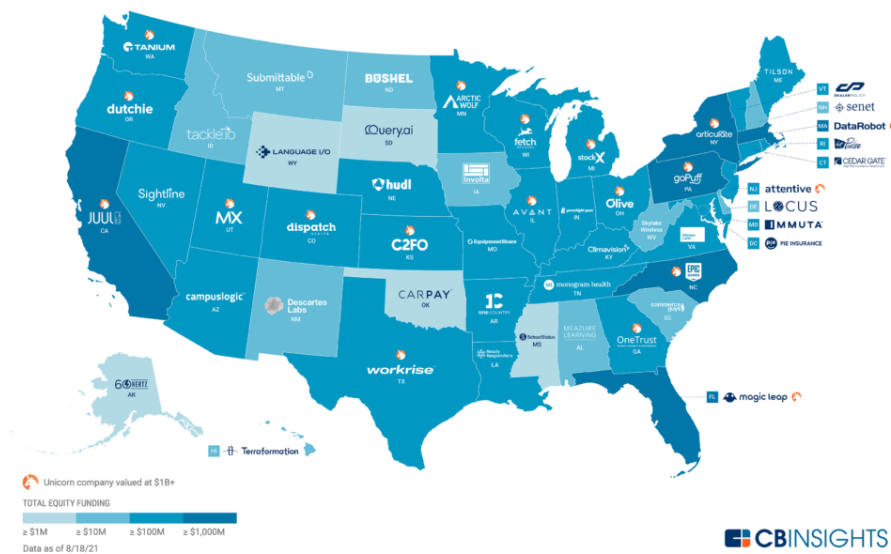
Figures and Tables



F1. Fortune, “Visualize the Fortune 500” 2022 [Visualize the Fortune 500 | Fortune](#)

THE UNITED STATES OF TECH STARTUPS

The most well-funded tech startup in every US state, based on total disclosed equity funding. Companies must have raised equity funding since January 2016 to be considered.



- F2. CB information service Inc, “The United States Of Startups: The Most Well-Funded Tech Startup In Every US State”, August 24, 2021
[The United States Of Startups: The Most Well-Funded Tech Startup In Every US State \(cbinsights.com\)](#)

(報告書表紙 様式)

フィールドワーク 報告書

提出日 月 日

氏名：千葉 健太 (学籍番号：TB22K074)

テーマ名：シアトルの地理とその観点からみた問題

動機

この海外研修では、それぞれのメンバーがそれぞれ調べたいテーマを設定し、聞き取り調査をはじめとしたフィールドワークでそれについて調査することが主な目的となっている。私はもとより地理が好きで、シアトルやサンフランシスコなどといったアメリカ西岸にある都市は太平洋の気象条件による影響を強く受け、太平洋沿岸にもかかわらず地中海性気候を形成しているということを覚えていたので、もし海外研修で自分が好きな地理に関することを調査できれば面白いだろうと考え、このフィールドワークを行った。

導入

シアトルはケッペンの気候区分における温帯のひとつ、Cs(地中海性気候)を形成している。大気循環より、この都市は夏には亜熱帯高圧帯、冬には亜寒帯低圧帯という大気圧帯に覆われるため、冬に雨が多い気候となる。Csを定義するための降水量における条件として

- 最多雨月が冬
- $3 \times (\text{最小雨月降水量}) < \text{最多雨月降水量}$
- 最小雨月降水量が 30mm 未満

が挙げられる。要約すると、冬と夏の降水量の差が大きくなくてはならない。シアトルとは夏は降水が少ないにもかかわらず雨が多い街としての異名がつけられるほど冬の降水が多い土地なのである。この降水の多さは産業にも結びつき、シアトルは他の州と比べ水力発電が盛んにおこなわれ、その豊富な電力によるアルミニウムの精錬も活発である(アルミニウムの精錬には熔融塩電解という電気分解の一種を用いるため、多量の電力を要する)。このアルミニウムを利用したジュラルミンなどの合金がシアトルの航空機産業を支えるきわめて重要な役割を担っている。

調査方法

MOHAI(Museum of History and Industry)を訪問し、博物館の方から聞き取り調査を行う。以下の項目について質問を行う。

- ✓ シアトルは別名「レインシティ」とも呼ばれるほど雨が多い都市であると聞くが、それほどの雨によって形成された特有の地形が存在するのか。
- ✓ 以前と現在で気候が変化した点はあるか。また、地理的な観点からみてシアトルが抱えている問題はあるか。

結果

MOHAI で最もシアトルの地理に詳しい Adam さんを対象に聞き取り調査を行った。

(発言内容はそれぞれ要約)

Me:この度はお時間いただきありがとうございます。早速ですが、ここシアトル周辺の地理についていくつか質問させていただいてもよろしいでしょうか。

Adam:はい、どうぞ。

Me: それでは、シアトルは別名「レインシティ」と呼ばれるほど降水量が多い土地であると伺っております。私はその雨がなにか特有の地形を形成しているのではないかと予想しているのですが、どうでしょうか。また、そのような地形変化が顕著に表れている場所があるならばその地名を教えてください。

Adam:(引き出しから冊子をとりだしながら)この地図を見てください。

図1 実際にいただいた地図(左下)とそのPDF(下) *中央湖がワシントン湖



この地図は 19 世紀ごろ、まだ工事が進んでいない頃のシアトルの地図です。確かにシアトルは降水量の多い都市ですが特にそのような強い雨が降ることはいないため、地形が形成されることはほぼありません。気候による河川として、ここ(中央から右下)の三角州はシアトル東部のカスケード山脈からの雪解け水によって形成されたものが挙げられます。

Me:わかりました。次に、以前と現在を比べ、シアトルの気候になにか変化はありましたか。

また、シアトルが抱える地理的な問題を1つあげるなら何があるでしょうか。

Adam: えー、難しいですね。気温が以前と比べて少しずつ上昇してきていることですね。

気候がそのように変わり始めているだけで、他に目立った変化はないように思います。

Me:わかりました。本日はお忙しい中本当にありがとうございました。

考察、今後の展望

私は多量の雨によってシアトルに特有の地形が形成されていると予想を立てていた。しかし本来、地形を形成する雨とは侵食を伴う比較的強いものである必要がある。Adam がシアトルには特有の地形を形成するような雨はないとおっしゃっていたことより、この地域の降水に関して詳細を述べるならば「短時間に激しい雨が降る」というより「長時間にわたり小雨が続く」という表現がより適切であることがわかった。現地の大学生が「雨が降っているとき、傘をさ

す人はシアトルの人間ではない」と話していたが、この発言は確かに上記の事実と合致する。反省点として、シアトルは現在最新の気候区分によると **Cfb**(西岸海洋性気候)と **Cs** の境目に位置しており、その2つが混在している都市であることが判明した。かつて私が地理学習に活用していた地図帳をもとに今回気候を考え、予想を立てたもののこの気候区分は 1923,1954 年に発表されたものであり、2007 年に EGU によって発表された気候区分はそれと少し異なっていた。それによると **Cfb** の地域はおよそ 100 年の間に少し南下している。降水の年較差が激しい **Cs** と比べ、**Cfb** はその差が小さく毎月比較的多量の雨が降るという特徴があるため、シアトルは気候の漸移地域に該当し、おそらく「レインシティ」という別名がつけられたのはここ 100 年間での出来事であったのだろうと考えられる。

図 2)²⁾

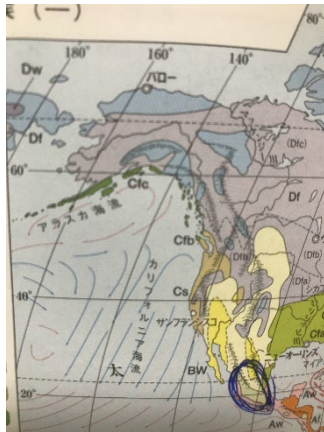


図 3)³⁾

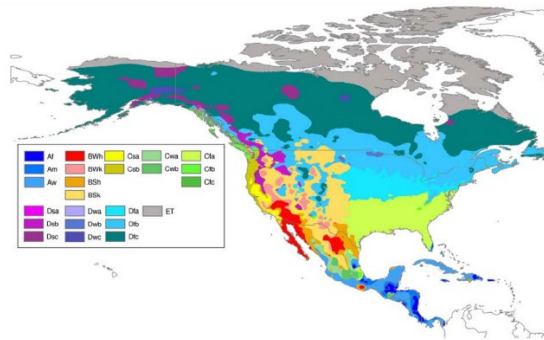


Fig. 6. Köppen-Geiger climate type map of North America.

シアトルはやや高緯度地域に属していることもあるために、地球温暖化によって与えられる影響は気候区分に変化を及ぼすほど顕著なものであることがわかる。比較視点がケッペンの気候区分のみであるため一概に断言できないものの、この区分の主な判定材料となる植生には確実な変化をもたらしている。この大きな環境問題が今後シアトルの抱える課題点となるだろうと考えられる。

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What is the way to increase resident in Kobe

University of Hyogo engineering department

TB22O034 Taiga KUSUMOTO

1. Introduction

The number of Kobe residents is decreasing year by year. That is why young people are attracted by big city such as Tokyo and Osaka. What is worse, transferees are flowing to Akashi. This is the biggest problem in Kobe according to the homepage of Kobe city. I thought about getting tips from cities with a growing population to solve this problem. And Seattle we visited is increasing the number of residents. So, I will explore the reason for the population growth and think about whether I can make use of the reason,

2. Methodology

The investigation method is to collect materials at MOHAI and listen to the reason and changes in recent years at HBCC. I also refer to information on the Internet. And think about what Kobe City can do to increase its population in my own way. The purpose of the survey is to find out how many ideas can be obtained for difficult questions. The reason is that the quality of the solution is important for problems that cannot be solved by individuals, but I also believe that the number is important.

3. Result

Summarize the history of Seattle from the data collected by MOHAI. The first settlers in Seattle in the 1950s. Added to the 42nd state of the United States in the 1880s. There are 3,533 residents but in 1891 the population was 50,000. The population grew with the increase of Asians, including Japan, to 315,312 in 1920. Asian immigration was banned until the end of WW2, but the population continued to grow. It was developing with the World Exposition held in Seattle in 1962. In the 1970s, the Boeing recession led to an economic depression. From there, Seattle diversified its industry. In the 1980s, Microsoft's headquarters moved to Seattle. Since then, Seattle has continued to grow in the IT field. In the 2000s, Seattle's economy was on a downward trend due to the earthquake and the financial crisis, but it recovered with the development of IT industries such as Amazon and Microsoft. Today, unicorn companies are popping up one after another, and the population continues to grow.

4. Analysis

First, consider why Seattle's population growth and think about the difference from

Kobe and Seattle. The main reasons for the population growth are the concentration of large companies and the successive formation of unicorn companies. According to what I heard on HBCC, Seattle has one of the highest number of unicorn companies in the United States. One of the factors why many unicorn companies are popping up is the University of Washington. As a result of donations and joint research by Amazon, Microsoft and so on, excellent professors and students have gathered. From these points, I consider the difference with Kobe.

- Kobe does not have large companies like Amazon or Microsoft.
- There are few unicorn company in Japan, including Kobe.
- The university environment is very different.

From the collected data, the above three points were considered to be related to population changes among the differences between Kobe and Seattle. If Kobe can improve these difference, Kobe can definitely increase the population. And I think that the third thing (The university environment is very different) is a key to increase the population of Kobe city. If the university environment improves, the number of companies conducting joint research will increase. And as a result, good teachers and students gather at universities and it is expected that the number of people who start businesses will increase, and the possibility that unicorn companies will be born will increase.

5. Conclusion

Through this fieldwork, I think that what Kobe city should do in order to increase the population is to improve the environment of the university: to invest in universities. Of course, I know that this thing is difficult and Kobe city has other option to increase the population. However, that idea is the best way I came up with. And my goal in this fieldwork is how many ideas I can come up with. So, I'll include other ideas simply here.

- Increase the attractiveness of the city of Kobe

Seattle is visited by many tourists every year. I think the reason is that there are unique tourist spots like the first Starbucks store. Kobe is also a popular tourist destination in Japan, so I think it would be effective to redevelop the Sannomiya area, which is a fusion of various cultures that are different from other tourist destinations.

There are other things I have come up with, but I will not list them because they are not related to Seattle, which I visited this time.

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シアトルの歴史 ネイティブアメリカンから 21 世紀まで

<https://www.junglecitey.com/live/life-basic/seattle-history/> 最終閲覧日 2023 年 3 月 21 日

神戸市 今後の課題

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最終閲覧日 2023 年 3 月 21 日

Relationship between Seattle and aircraft industry

TB22O090 Kakeru Masumoto

1. Introduction

When I was a high school student, I learned that Seattle is popular for aircraft industry in the geography class. So, I want to research about relationship between Seattle and aircraft industry. I researched from the two viewpoints history of them and the present situation. The future of the aircraft industry will be discussed by studying these two viewpoints.

2. Methodology

- Research in The Museum of flight and MOHAI

I visited these two places and watched exhibition and explanation. I mainly collected information about Boeing history, because Boeing had a big effect on aircraft industry in Seattle.

- Interview with UW student

I interviewed with them who are major in various department. I could gather information about present situation.

3. Result

- Research in The Museum of flight and MOHAI

The aircraft industry developed in Seattle because of the abundance of lumber and its proximity to the harbor. Early airplanes were wooden and required the use of wood. Since the aircraft industry is an assembly industry, having a port nearby is a major advantage.

- Interview with UW student

I asked the University of Washington students two questions to find out what they thought of the aircraft industry.

(Figure 1. University of Washington students' interest in the aircraft industry)

About half of the respondents were interested in aircraft industry. Some respondents indicated that their family members are in occupations related to the aircraft industry and that they are interested in the history of the aircraft industry.

(Figure 2 University of Washington Students' Views on the Future of the Aircraft Industry)

All student I interviewed thought that there is a future in the aircraft industry. Some said that even with the development of video calling functions such as zoom, it is still necessary to visit the site in person, and that air travel is essential in a globalized world.

4. Analysis

- Research in The Museum of flight and MOHAI

Geography played a major role in the development of the aircraft industry in Seattle. I also learned that Boeing has a history of being developed by war.

- Interview with UW student

(Figure 1. University of Washington students' interest in the aircraft industry)

I expected that the number of people interested in the aircraft industry would be small since we surveyed people from various fields, but more people were interested than we expected. Perhaps the presence of Boeing makes it relatively common for people in the family to work in the aircraft industry.

(Figure 2. University of Washington Students' Views on the Future of the Aircraft Industry)

I had expected many people to see promise in the aircraft industry, but I did not expect so many. I found that they have a positive view of the aircraft industry. Also, I found that quite a few people believe that the aircraft industry is necessary in the coming years.

5. Conclusion

It turns out that in addition to geographical factors, historical background was also involved in the development of the aircraft industry in Seattle. I found that a variety of factors played a role in the development of the aircraft industry in Seattle.

When I looked into the level of interest in the aircraft industry among University of Washington students, it was higher than I expected. This means that many young people in Seattle are interested in aircraft. Therefore, I think that Seattle's aircraft industry will continue to grow, supported by young people interested in aircraft, utilizing the technology available today.

6. Bibliography

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2023 年 3 月 20 日閲覧。

Figures and Tables

Are you interested in the aircraft industry?

19 件の回答

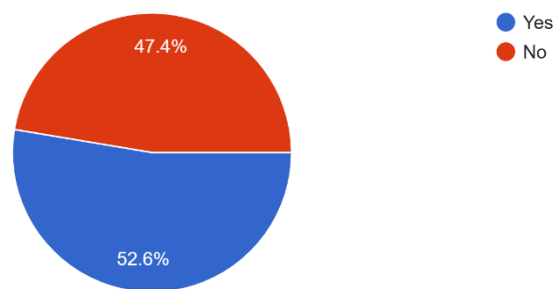


Figure 1. University of Washington students' interest in the aircraft industry

Is there a future in the aircraft industry?

19 件の回答

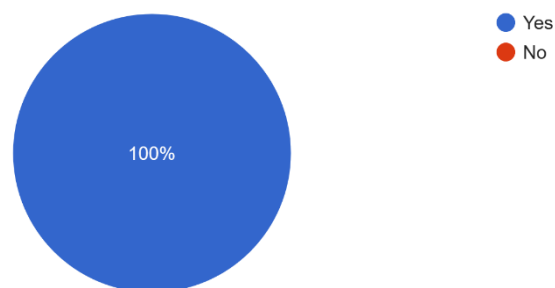


Figure 2. University of Washington Students' Views on the Future of the Aircraft Industry